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land and Ireland is partially affected from this cause, but the exchange between England and the continent of Europe, and also with America, before the folly of statesmen produced a war, is most materially deranged by the depreciation of the bank paper.

At the commencement of the depreciation, when the national banks ceased to pay in specie, Ireland first felt the effects, and exchange rose to 17, 18, and 19 per cent. Now partly owing to an extension of exports, and partly perhaps to some circumstances not fully ascertained, arising from the difference between the paper issues of the two countries, exchange is at present on the opposite extreme. If parliament should be petitioned to relieve the inconvenience now felt by the linen merchants, it will probably be ultimately found, that legislative interference can effect as little in this case, as parliament was able to do in restoring value to paper, when the dangerous experiment was hazarded of making it a legal tender, and which measure proved totally inefficacious to stop its downward tendency.

Another step in the progress of depreciation may be seen in bank notes, as compared with silver, generally bearing a discount of 6d. in the pound, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the transactions of retail trade. Some may allege this premium on silver arises from considerations of convenience, and not from any effects caused by depreciation. But let it be considered, that the bank of Ireland has latterly taken in as much of their old silver coinage as came in their way, and issued their new tenpenny-pieces of a smaller size, and yet even this reduced currency gains on paper. The depreciation of paper causes bullion to rise, and from the high price of bullion, the bank cannot afford to issue more silver. Thus by no very remote steps, the scarcity of silver may be traced to the depreciation of paper. Gold has lately fallen 4s. per oz. in London, owing to some importation of bullion in the way of trade from France.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From the 20th September to the 20th October, 1813.

- Sept. 28, Elder leaved Dahlia (*Dahlia Sambucifolia*), flowering.
 Oct. 1, Bernicle or Brent Goose (*Anas Bernicla*), for sale in Belfast market. None of the common Swallows have appeared for some days.
 12, Red Wings (*Turdus Iliacus*), arrived.
 18, Saw several Swallows flying about; most of them were young ones, not having got the long lateral feathers at their tails.
 19, Some Swallows yet remaining.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 20th September to the 20th October, 1813.

- Sept. 20—30,.....Fine days.
 Oct. 1— 3,.....Fine days.
 4,.....Very wet day.
 5,.....Dry.
 7,.....Misty morning. Fine day.
 8,.....Wet day.
 9—10,.....Some Rain.
 11,.....Fine day, with only a few drops of rain.
 12,.....Trifling showers.
 13,.....Some showers.
 14,.....Some showers, mountain tops whitened.
 15,.....Heavy showers.
 16,.....Heavy showers during the day, and very heavy rain during the night.
 17,.....Fine breezy day.
 18—20,.....Fine days.

The Thermometer was on the 21st of September and 6th of October, at 8, A.M. as high as 58. On the 12th of October, it was at 43; on the 13th, at $41\frac{1}{2}$; on the 14th, at 42; on the 18th, at 40; on the 19th at 55.